the Cabinet, was the energies of the Turks themselves. But no sooner was the battle of Oltenitza fought than

the policy of credulity, or the policy of countrance was nt its dirty work again. However, the slaughte

of Sinope operated again in the favor of the Turks.
The fleets were ordered to enter the Black Sea. But
what did they do! Return to the Bosphorus! As to the

future, Lord John Russell had been very vague in the description of the conditions of their alliance with

I rance. Mr. Disraell disclaimed confounding the naintenance of the balance of power with the mainte-nance of the present territorial distribution of Europe.

After Mr. Disrnell's splendid speech, of which I have,

of course, only given the outlines, Lord Palmerston rose and made a complete failure. He repeated part of the speech be had made at the close of the last ses-

sion, delended in a very inconclusive manner the min-

isterial policy, and was anxiously cautious not to drop

one word of Lew information.
On the motion of Sir J. Graham certain votes for

the Navy estimates were then agreed to without dis-

debates is, that the House completely failed in wresting from the Ministers either a formal declaration of

ar with Eussia, or a description of the objects for

which they are to plunge into war. The House and the public know no more than they knew already.

They have got no new information at all. KARL MARK.

THE CZAR REFUSES TO KEEP THE PEACE!

"Pents, Feb. 19 - The answer expected from St. Pe-terstory arrived yesterday evening. The Emperor Nich-class does not accept the proposals for an arrangement which were presented to him.

AFFAIRS ON THE DANUBE.

will be made on Kalafat-not perhaps for four or five

weeks to come. A first, second and third line has been

formed by the Russians around Kalafat. On the 7th the

On the 7th, two Russian trains with 1,000 pontoo.

Omer Packs was at Shumla on the 4th. The change in

The Russian General, Schilder, has *stablished a battery

The fortifications of Constantinople are progressing rap

The health and spirits of the Turkish army are excellent.

The Times Vienna correspondent telegraphs that the

Russians lately attempted a landing at Czernowod at the

MOVEMENTS OF THE PLEETS

The Vienna Lloyd learns from Odessa, under date F-b

rusry 2, that the Russian fleet continually keeps the sea

The first and second divisions cruise from Kaffa along the

Circursian const. and observe Betun. The third division

12 guns en the Isle Ramudan, opposite Rutschuk

Reenforcements continue to be sent to the Danube,

The Mondeur of the 21st, in announcing the refusal of the

The following most important news is published in the

After all, the most curious feature of these agitated

The future

on of that truth.

of Italy mainly depended upon the appr

the British Government had been very prejudicial the British Government had been very prejudicial the interests of Turkey, and very serviceable to less of Russia. Russia had taken possession of the rincipalities without a declaration of war, in order prevent those treaties which were her real instruents of oppression toward Turkey from falling to the ground. Consequently, after Turkey had declared war, it was not whee to insist upon the renewal of those treaties as a basis of negotiation. The main question really in hand now was, what were the objects which the Government contemplated in entering upon this framendoms strangle? It was generally announced this tremendous struggle? It was generally announced that the henor and the independence of Turkey were to be maintained; but it was essential that there should be some understanding of a far more specific nature as to what was meant by this announcement.

Mr. Hersfall endeavored to refute the felliscies propounded by Mr Cobden. The real question was not what Turkey is, but what Russia would become with Turkey absorbed in her deminious-a question whether the Emperor was to be Emperor also of Turkey? With Russin there was but one object recognized, the advancement of the political power by war. Her aim was territorial aggrandizement. From the monstrous mendacity of the first step taken in this matter by the Russian Autocrat, down to the atrocious massacre of Sirope, his course had been one of fere-city and fraud, of crimes that would be conspicuous even in the annals of Russia, a country whose history was all crime, and which were rendered still more fear ful by that blasphemy which dared to invoke the Chris-tienity whose laws it so flagrantly violated. On the tienity whose laws it so harriedly violated. On the other hand, the conduct of the intended victim had been admirable. Mr. Horefell then took great pains to excuse the escillating course of the Government by the difficulties which they found their position surrounded with. Hence their diplomatic hesi-If all the Cabinets of Europe, if the most experienced diplomatists had been engaged in opposition to the Autocrat, it would have been impossible to place him in a position of greater difficulty and embarrament and from which he could not extricate himself without difficulty and loss, than that in which either by the blunders of our own Ministers or the adroitness of his own, he was now placed. Six months ago the Emperor Nicholas was the chief supporter of the order and legitimacy of Europe; now he stood forward, unmasked as the greatest revolutionist. Foiled in his political intrigues, unsuccessful in the war in Asia, and well thrashed by the Turks on the Danube, the and well thrashed by the laters on the Danabe, the Czar had really shown an alacrity in sinking which was quite refreshing. It was now the duty of the Government, if hostilifies should commence, to take care not to secure pence except upon such terms as would involve ample and certain security against any future repetition of similar aggression. that one of the conditions for the restorat would be that Russia should indemnify Turkey for th expenses to which she had been put, and that Turkey should receive, as a material guarantee, the restoration of territories of which she had been deprived.

Mr. Drummond believed that we are going to en gage in a religious war, and are about to enter into another crusade for the temb of Geoffrey de Bouillon, which is already so broken that it cannot be sat upon. It appears that the author of the mischief from the ve: y beginning has been the Pope. England had not the least interest in the Turkish question, and a war between this country and Russia could not be brought to a successful termination, because they will fight each other for ever and never do each other any harm. "All "that you will gain in the present war will be hard "knocks." Mr. Cobden had some time ago offered to crumple Russia up, and if he would do so now it would save them a world of trouble. In fact, the present dispute was, whether the milliners should come from Paris or from St. Petersburg to dress the idols of the Hely Sepulchre. They had now found out that Turkey Hely Sepulchre. They had now found out that Turkey was their ancient ally, and quite necessary to the balance of power of Europe. How in the world did it happen that they never found that out before they took the whole kingdom of Grecce from her, and before they fought the battle of Navarino, which he remembered Lerd St. Helens having described as a capital battle, only that they knocked down the wrong men. How came they not to think of this when the Russians came they not to think of this when the Russians passed the Balkan and when they might have given Turkey effectual aid by their fleet? But now, after they had reduced the Citoman Empire to the last stage of decreptude, they thought to be able to uphold this tottering power on the pretense of the balance of power. After some sarcastic remarks on the suddon enthusiasm for Bonaparte, Mr. Drummond asked who was to be Minister of War? All of them had seen memorial to show them that there was a feeble hand at enough to show them that there was a feeble hand at the helm. He did not believe that the character of any general or of any admiral was safe in the hands of the present Administration. They were capable of encrificing either to please any faction in the House. If they were determined to go to war, they must strike their blow at the heart of Kussia, and not go wasting their shots in the Black Sca. They must begin by pro-elaiming the recestablishment of the kingdom of Poland Above all, he wanted to be informed what the Government was about. "The head of the Government," said Mr. Drummond, "prides himself on his powers of con-"cealment, and stated in another place that he should like to see any one extract information from him which he was not inclined to afford. That state-ment reminded him of a story which he heard once "in Scetland—a Highlandman had gone to India, and "on his return to England brought home a parrot as a "present to his wife, which talked remarkably well. "A neighbor, not wishing to be outdone, went to Ed-"inburgh and brought his wife home a large owl. On "its being remarked to him that the owl could never "be taught to speak: 'Very true,' he replied: 'but "'consider the power o' thoucht he has in him.'"

Mr. Butt stated that this was the first time since the revolution that a Ministry had come down to the House and asked for a war supply without stating distinetly and fully the grounds for such a proposition. In the legal sense of the word, they were not yet at war, and the House had a right to know, on voting these supplies, what was delaying the declaration of war sgainst Russin! In what an equivocal position was their fleet at the Black Sca put! Admiral Dundas had orders to send back Russian vessels to a Russian port, and if, in the execution of these orders, he de-stroyed a Russian ship, while being at peace with Russin, were Ministers prepared to justify such a state of things? He hoped it would be explained whether assistance was to be given upon those humiliating terms—that Turkey was to place herself in the hands of England and France in making peace with Russia? If that was to be the policy of England, then Parliament was to be the policy of England, then Parliament was now called upon to vote an additional force, not for the independence of Turkey, but for her subjugation. Mr. Butt betrayed some doubt whether Ministers were not merely making a parade of those military preparations for the purpose of arriving at a dishonorable peace.

monorable peace.

Mr. S. Herbert, the Minister of War, made the most vulgar and silly speech that could possibly be expected even from a Coslition Minister at such a momentous crisis. The Government was placed between two fires, and they could not find any means of ascertaining what opinion the House itself really entertained upon the question. The honorable gentlemen opposite had the advantage of coming to facts; they were criticising the past; but the Government had no facts to deal with—they had only to speculate as to the future. They were inclined to embark in this war not so much for the purpose of defending Turkey as of opposing Russia. This was all the information the House could get from poor Mr. Hebert, "as to the future." But no; he told them something very new. "Mr. "Cobden is," according to Mr. Herbert, "the representative of the feeling of the largest class of the "people of this country." This assertion being denied in all parts of the House, Mr. Herbert proceeds to state: "If not the largest class, the honorable mem"ber was a representative, at any rate, of a great porfires, and they could not find any means of ascertain-"ber was a representative, at any rate, of a great por"tion of the working classes of this country." Foor
Mr. Herbert. It was quite refreshing to see Mr.
Distracli rise after him, and thus to have the babbler
supplanted by a real debater.
Mr. Distracli, alluding to the theatrical declamations

with which Lord John Russell had terminated his speech on Friday evening, commenced with this state-ment: "I have always been of opinion that any nation, and this one in particular, would be much more pre-" pared and much more willing to bear the burdens which a state of warrare must induce and occasion. o if they really knew for what they were going to war then if they should be hurried into a contest by inflammatery appeals to the passions, and be carried " away by an excitement which at the first moment might be convenient to a Minister, but which in a few mentle after would be followed by the inevitable reaction of ignorance, or perhaps ignorance and disaster combined." Thus it had been with the war of 1828-29, when they took part on the side of Russia and not on that of Turkey. The present perplexed position and the recent prestrate condition of Turkey,

were entirely to be ascribed to the events of that war. is which England and France were united against Farker. At that time there was not a member of the House who really had any idea why they went to war, or what was the object they intended to accomplish, when they leveled a blow at the power of Turkey. Therefore they must clearly comprehend the cause and the object of the present war. This knowledge was only to be obtained from the blue books. What had been the origin of the present state of affairs they must lean from the words written in these very dispatches lying on the table. The policy there developed was preparing that future which, according to Ministers, alone was to absorb their attention. He protested, therefore against the doctrine of Sir James Grabam. Mr. Herbert had just protested against the reading of irelated pages from those dispatches. He however could not promise to read those often books through to the House; yet if they admitted the validity of the right henoruble gentleman's objection, this would seem to be the only course open to him. It was the received opinion of all that were well acquainted with the Eastern question, and his own opinion, that Russia had no intention whatever of foreibly conquering the Ottoman Empire; but that, by adroit policy and by improved means, she intended to obtain and in exercise such an influence over the Christian population of the Turkish Empire, that she would obtain a lithat authoriin which England and France were united against Tarsuch an influence over the Christian population of the Turkish Empire, that she would obtain a l that author ity which would have been the result of her possessing, perhaps, the seat of the Sultan's empire. At the outest of these negotiations Count Nesselrode himself in his dispatches dated January, 1853, and June, 1853. in his dispatches dated January, 1900, and other distinctly and explicitly described the policy of Russia. Accordancy to be obtained over the Turkish Empire by exercising a peculiar influence over 12,000,000, who compose the large majority of the Sultan's subjects. By the Russian dispatches addressed to the British life that relay defined but the Government, not merely is that policy defined, but the British Government is no less candidly informed of the mode by which it is to be accomplished—not by conquert, but by maintaining treaties that exist, and by extending the spirit of these treaties. Thus, from the very beginning of this important controversy, the base of the diplomatic campaign was found in a treaty—the treaty of Kainardji. By that treaa treaty—the treaty of Kainardji. By that trea-ty the Christian subjects of the Porte are placed under the especial protection of the Sultan; and Russia, in interpreting that treaty, states that the Christian subjects of the Sultan are placed specially under the protection of the Czar. Under the same treaty representations may be made by Russia in favor of her new church—a building in the street called Bey Oglu—the Russian interpretation of that article of the treaty is, that Russia has the power of interfering in favor of every church of the Greek denomina-tion, and, of course, in favor of all the comfavor of every church of the Greek denomina-tion, and, of course, in favor of all the com-munities of that faith in the Sultan's dominions, who happen to be the large majority of his subjects. This was the avowed Russian interpretation of the treaty of Ksinardji. On the other hand they might see, from a dispatch of the 8th of January, 1853, from Sir Hamilton Seymour, that Count Nesselvode informed Sir Hamilton, who informed Lord Clarendon. "that it "was necessary that the diplomacy of Russia should be "supported by a demonstration of force." According to this same dispatch, Count Nesselrode's belief that this question would be brought to a satisfactory conlusion, rested upon the "exertions which were to be made by Her Majesty's Ministers at Paris and Con-

The Monuteur of the 21st, in announcing the refusal of the Czar to accede to the terms proposed to bim, says:

"We announced yesterday that the Emperor Napoleon had received a reply from St. Peter-burg. In his letter to the Emperor the Czar discusses the conditions of arrangement which were proposed to him, and declares that Le cannot enter into any negotiation except up in the basis which he has already madeknown. This reply haves no chance open for a pacific solution, and France must be prepared to maintain by the most effective measures the cause for which the posts vering exertions of diplomacy have been mable to secure the victory. While, therefore, he undertakes to defend, with greater energy, the rights of Tarkey, the Emperor rescons on the pationism of the country, on the close alliance with England, and on the sympathics of the Governments of Germany. Those Governments have constantly declared that they which as a robustly as ourselves to maintain the balance of European power, and to cause the lotterity and independence of the Otte man Empire to be respected. Nor has any other question ever entered into this discussion. Our attention is directed teward Austria, whose position calls on her to play an active and important part on the present occasion. "made by Her Majesty's Ministers at Paris and Con"stantine ple." Russia, then, at once declared that
the demonstration of force was only a demonstration;
but that the object was to be peaceably attained by the
exertions of the English Ministers at Paris and Constantinople. "Now, Sir," continued Mr. Disraeli. "I
"want to know, with that object expressed, with those
"means detailed, and with that diplomacy to deal with.
"how the Ministers encountered such a combination!"
It was unpercessive to fouch on the question of the Thow the Ministers encountered such a combination?"
It was unnecessary to touch on the question of the Holy Places. That was, in fact, soon settled at Constantinople. Even Count Nesselrode, at a very early period of these negotiations, expressed his surprise and satisfaction, and stated his acknowledgment of the conciliatory spirit of France. But all that time the forces of Kussin were accumulating on the Turkish frontiers, and all that time Count Nesselrode was telling Lord Clarendon that his is directed feward Austria, whose position calls on her to play an active and important part on the present occasion. But Austria has always ceclared herself with great firmners in tayor of these points which were laid down in the protocol of the Vianna Conference, dated. December the 4th. We have every confidence in the trustworthiness and chival one character of the young Emperor of Austria, and we find, beside, a guarantee for the disposition of his Government in the interests of his people—interests which are identical with our own. Under the general creamstances of European politics, France, attoms in her level and dis-Count Nesselrode was telling Lord Clarendon that his Government would ask an equivalent for the privileges which the Greek Church had lost at Jerusalem, but in the settlement of which his Government had not been of European politics, France, strong in her loyal and dinterested intentions has nothing to fear from the impend Even the mission of Prince Menchikoff was ing strug, le She knows, besides, that she may rely on the energy, as well as on the wisdom of the Emperor. mentioned at that time, as proved by various dispatches from Sir Hamilton Seymour. Lord John Russell had told them the other night that the conduct of Count Nesselrede was fraudulent. On the other hand Lord John Russell confessed himself that Count Nesselrode No affair of moment has occurred on the Danube, and no charge was reported in the disposition of the two armies, kept saying that his Imperial master would ask an equivalent for the Greek Church; but on the other he complained that Count Nesselrode never told them what he wanted. "Wicked Count Nesselrode! [Laughter.] with the exception that Rifast Pasha, who commands the army of reserve, had quitted his headquarters of Sophia for the point of the right bank, which commands Ostenitza. "Fraudulent duplicity of Russian statesmen! [Laughert]
"ter] Why could the noble Lord not find the infor"mation he wanted! Why is Sir Hamilton Seymour
"at St. Petersburg, if he is not to ask for the infor-He was at the head of 35,000 men, composed of picked regiments. It was supposed from this movement that an im pertant operation was contemplated. From Eucharest it was reported that no immediate attack

Lord never dured to ask. At this stage of the proceedings it was the duty of the Ministers to put categorical questions to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg. If they Russians took possession of an island just above Muglavit. could not define what they wanted, then it was time to declare that the friendly offices of the British Gov. where they are erecting batteries, and the Turks are erecing permanent fortifications on the island between Kalafat ernment at Paris and Constantinople were to cease. When Lord John Russell had relinquished the seals of and Widdin. On the 9th Omer Pasha issued orders for all and was followed by Lord Clarendon, there was to be held in reudiness to leave Widdin for Kalstat, as, if a different character in the diplomatic proceedings—a bias in favor of Russia. When Lord Clarendon was the weather remained propitions, he would attack the Rusmade Minister of Foreign Affairs he had to draw up instructions for Lord Stratford de Redeliffe, the Sixtem. The comp at Sophia is raised, and at last accounts the balance of the troops were on their way to Widdin Now what were these instructions? At the me her utmost need and her utmost exigency. Turkey is passed through Jassy on their way to Bucharest. lectured about internal reform and commercial reform It is intimated to her that the conduct of the Porte st be distinguished by the utmost moderation and derice, viz: that it must comply with the demands Russia. Meanwhile the Government continued the Turkish Ministry was known at the camp, and orders had been received from Riza Pasha to carry on operation not to demand an explicit explanation of what was neant on the part of Russia. Prince Menchikot arrived at Constantinople. After having received most agitating missives from Col. Rose, and warning dispatches from Sir Hamilton Seymour. Lord Clarendon

mation that is desired !" If Count Nesselrode never

told him what he wanted, it was because the n

in a letter to Lord Cowley, the British Embassador at Paris, denounced Colonel Rose's order in calling up the British fleet, regretted the order given to the French Admiral to sail to the Greek waters, favoring France with contemptuous dogma, "that a policy or "suspicion is neither wise nor safe," and declared he "suspection is neither wise nor sale," and declared he placed full reliance on the Emperor of Kussia's solemn assurances that he would uphold the Turkish Empire. Then Lord Clarenden writes to his Embassador at Constantinople, that he feels quite sure that the objects of Prince Menchikon's mission, "whatever they may be "do not expose to danger the authority of the Sultan

explanations offered by the Emperor of Russia," ex-

lanations not contained in the blue books, "had enabled them to disregard, instead of sharing in the

"in the south of Kussia had not unnaturally produced "throughout Europe." After this Count Nesselrode felt free to announce to Lord Clarendon, on the

that the Emperor will occupy the Provinces as a deposit until satisfaction; that in acting as he has done, he has remained faithful to his declarations to

the English Government; that in communicating with the Cubinet of Lenden as to the military prepa-

be did not conceal from it that the time might ye

them, complimenting the English Government on the friendly intentions it had shown; contracting its con-

fuct with that of France, and laving all the blame

Prince Menchikeff's subsequent failures on Lord Stratford." After all this, on the 4th of July, Lord

"Straticia. After all this, on the 4th of July, Lord Chirenden writes a circular, in which he still hopes in the justice and moderation of the Emperor, referring to the Emperor's repented declaration that he would respect the integrity of the Turkish Empire. On the 18th of July he writes to Lord Stratford, that "France

and England, if they set to work in earnest, migle certainly cripple Russia, but Turkey meanwhile

" might be irretrievably ruined, and peaceful negotia-tions are the only course to pursue." Why ' If that was a good argument then, it is a good argument now. Either the Government were influenced by a degree of confidence which assumed a morbid character of

credulity, or they were influenced by connivance. The

cause of the war had been the conduct of the negotia-tions during the last seven months upon the part of her Majesty's Government. If they had been influ-enced by credulity, Russia, by her perfolious conduct,

rations coincident with the opening of negoti

prehensions which the proceedings of Prince enchikeff coupled with the military preparations

June, that they had occupied the Princ In that document Count Nesselrode state

"do not expose to danger the authority of the Suitan,
"or the integrity of his dominions." Aye! Lord
Clarendon went out of his way to accuse their solitary
ally in Europe, and stated that their only grounds for
now apprehending embarrassment in the East, was the
position for some time eccupied by France with respect
to the Hely Piaces. Accordingly Count Nesselrede
complimented Lord Aberdeen upon the beau role
(tran-lated in the blue book 'important role,") that he
had played by laying left France "isole?" Out the list left on the 19th, in the direction of the Bulgarian coast, and, as it was thought, for Varna. The Russian captains state that for years, they have not known the weather in the Black Sea to favorable as at this season.

The Cologne Gezette publishes the following dispatch: CONSTANTINGER, February 6-The united fleets have had played by having left France "isolet." On the le of April. Colonel Rose informed this country of the

aved Skefketil from an attack by the Russians. The "boarding parties" of the Russian fleet in the Black convention which Russia demanded from Turkey, ten days after Lord Stratford arrived at Constantinople and confirmed every thing that Colone Hose had stated. After all this, on the 16th of May Lord Clarenden writes to Sir H Seymour, "that the

ea are armed with revolvers—mostly Con's. Fighteen Turkish yeasels sailed from Constantinople oth, or Batun with 6,000 men and a large quantity of material war. They were accompanied by eleven English war

The health of the allied fleets is good, reports to the conrery notwith standing.

A flying rumor is to the effect, that the ailied fleets will

strike their decisive blow by bombarding Sevastopol and

Crepstadt instead of operating at sea. THE WAR MOVEMENTS IN FRANCE There was an impression that Prince Napoleon Jerome would be appointed to the rominal command of the expe-

disionery army to Turkey. Of course such an appointm

would be merely nominal as the Prince is altogether an un-tried soldier. Marshal Valliant will probably be appointed Gen. Caste bajac was hourly expected in Paris from Sc Petersturg. Marsical Valifant's appointment as chief of the staff of the expeditionary army, is understood to be t avoid jealousy among the generals of division. Gen. Bar-aguey d Hilliers cannot yet be spared from his diplomatic

post, but in early co-rse of the war, will receive a Marshal s baton and a command. Gen. Pelissier will in all likelihood have the command of the African division, and Gen. Mac maken is also preparing for service.

The attitude of Austria to so vacillating and questionable that if an immediate categorical definition of her inheations he not given. France will form an army of 100,000 on the fronter of Italy, and another on the north-east frontier

toward the Rhine; and will send 10,000 more troops to Rome as the nucleus of operations in Italy itself, shoul! Austria : conduct force the allies to declars war upon her. The Parislan benf great-the fat ox-of this year, bears to unlocky name of Prince Menchikoff. Last year he as Uncle Tem

PREPARATIONS IN ENGLAND. LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1854. This is an excluding day in Liverpool. The city is all alive with the tomp and circumstance of war. Believre pealing from every spire, and banners waving from every public

building. Tens of theusands of spectators has the banks may have precipitated a struggle which, perhaps, will ! may have precipitated a struggle which, perhaps, win-be inevitable, and a struggle which might secure the independence of Europe, the safety of England, and the safety of civilization. If their conduct had beer, sug-gested by consistence, a timorous war, a varietlating war, a war with no results, or rather with the exact results which were originally intended. On the 25th of April Lord Clarendon had wade the false statement in the House of Lords, that the Men-chikoff mission was to arrange disputes with respect to the Holy Places, although he knew the of the river, and crowd even the house-tops to catch a glimpse of the troops embarking "for the wars" A vestige of John Bull's old martial sprit has revived, and the cheers of the assembled medicade testify how popular, after all, a Not is the enthusiasm at all diminished by noticing the respect to the Holy Places, a though he knew the centrary to be true. Mr. Disraeli next briefly traced the listery of the Vie.na note to show the utter inbecility of the Ministry or their connivance with the Court of St. Petersburg. He came then to the third period, the period of the interval that took place between the failure of the Vienna note and the battle of Sinope. At the time Mr. Gladstone, the Chanceller of the Exchequer, spoke in a public assembly in the most depreciating tone with respect to Turkey. And to did the semi-official papers. What changed the aspect and fortunes of Turkey, and gave a new tone to the Cabinet, was the energies of the Turke themselves. respect to the Hely Places, a chough he knew the centrary to be true. Mr. Disraeli next briefly

fine appearance of the men embarking. To day only 3,000 beyonets go on board, but they carry with them regimental colors inscribed with all spirit stiering names - the Peainsuis, Talavers, and Waterloo-to which hope already adds the Panube " At the same moment that these men are being embarked other regiments are embarking from Dublin, Southempton, and we have reason to believe from Teulon and Africa. The most skeptical have now reason to believe that Europe stands under the shadow of a great war, of which no one can venture to predict the end. the present moment all seems hope and confidence, with, however, especially among the women-of whom thousands are assembled-a feeling of sadness

"Over the us returning brave. Alas! ----The ships Manilla and Niagara will sail with 3,300 men

The Cambria and Vulcan with 1,500 on Friday; the Himalays with 1,400 on Monday: the Emir and Simoon with 2,000 this day week, and the Golden Flores and Atraton with 2,500 shortly afterward.

The Mediterranean brigade will be formed from the 44th at Gibraliar and two regiments at Malta.

The third battalion of Grenadier Guards left St. George's Barracks, London, at 400 for Southampton The crowd of spectators was so great that it became difficult to preserve a possege, and the troops and people presented a compact

The cheering was vonferous. Cabinet Council sat two hours on Tuesday

THE COURSE OF AUSTRIA.

The Times says that the latest accounts from Vienna are highly faverable, and the Austrian Government shows a strong resolution to take an active part in the present crisis, especially since the last overtures for peace made by the

Centir of Vienna and Par's to that of St. Petersburg.

The Emperer of Aparia had distinctly intimated his deermination not to assent to the arrangements for the neutrality of Germany projected by the Saxon and Bavarian Governments at the instigation of Russia.

Prince Wassiltschikeff. Aide de camp to the Czar, arrived at Vienna F-b. 15, with a message to the Austrian Em-

MOVEMENTS IN RUSSIA. Viessa. Tuesnay.—The Chronicle's correspondent telegraphs that advices from St Petersburg of 14th, state that nother warlike manifesto k vyleg nine men per 1,000 till 5th April, and mobilizing the whole army and navy.

The correspondent adds that this is authentic. St. Petersauro, 11.- The Times says Sir Hamilton Seymour had not yet communicated his recall to the Russian Government, and his instructions to quit the Empire had not probably yet reached the British Minister. The Empefor Nicholas had been suffering from crysipelas, and was said to be in a state of great irritation and existement. which rendered him inaccessible to the advice of his oldest

The utmost activity in every department of the Government, and preparations for war are made on the most extensive scale. An answer had been dispatched to the letter addressed by Louis Napoleon to the Emperor Nicholas, which is framed in unsatisfactory, arrogant, and discourous language St. Petersburg commercial advices report that prices

imported goods continued to advance in anticipation of a ckade and the rate of exchange advanced to 12-43, while Funds receded. Premium on gold 364; but although shipments of gold to England would prove profitable, it is doubtful whether it will be made. In the event, however, of continued decline, considerable

sums will be smuggled out of the country.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg is in the following

FERRUARY 19 .- All the Turkish Consuls in Russia are about to give in their resignations. Turkish subjects are placed under the protection of Austrian agents, but only for six months, dating from the declaration of war by the for six months, dating from the declaration of war by the Ports. A general war is considered inevitable, but it is far from being popular. Foreigners are leaving St. Petersburg and Moscow in numbers. A fluancial crisis is at hand. The Government is about to raise a forced loan. M. Kanikoff, the Russian Agent, is about to return to Persia, notwithstanding the ill success of his previous mission. A letter from Bagdad announces the capture of Khiva by the Russians.

This last statement required confirmation Joseph Sturge of the English Peace Society, writes to

brother at Birmingham, England, some particulars of his mission to St. Petersburg to request the Czar sot to fight. Brother Sourge writes, under date February 4, that early in February he and the two other Friends composing the deputation left Rign in sleighs for St Petersburg, and arrived there without any extraordinary accident. On arriving they found a report prevalent that the Emperor and all the royal family, as well as Count Nesselrode, were carnestly desirous of peace!

This was encouraging, and it became still more so, when

a gentleman of their acquaintance, who had resided forty sians. The Reserves at Shumla left on the 24th, 28th and 12th Jan., and Feb. 1, for Rasgrad, Turukai, Silestria and seirede, which they did, and the Count politely sent an ai scirode, which they did, and the Count politely sent an aid requesting them to call. When they did call, the Count who would receive them, but had gone out to review his troops, and the interview must, therefore, be postponed. Count Nesselrode, however, requested them to leave a copy of the address they had prepared, and in the sentiments of which he assured them that both the Czar and himself sincerely sympathized. The following account of their sub-sequent interview with the Czar is from a letter to a mercantile house at Manchester, dated Jan 30 (Feb 11 N

cantile house at Manchester, dated Jan 20 (Feb 11 N S):

"The members of the Society of Friends, who were sent out here on a mission of peace, had yesterday an audience of His Majesty, who received them graciously, and gave a full hearing to what they had to say. They were afterward introduced to the Empress and the Grand Duchess Olga. Whether their mission will be crowned with success they cannot say as yet. We are now of ominon that a war with Empland and France will be inevitable, but nothing certain is as yet known here.

MISCELLANEOUS

ATHESS, 10th-The Greek Insurrection is formidable 000 insurgent are in arms in Epirus, The saly and Macedonin. Recruits are leaving Athens. The Greek Governent either cannot or will not check them.

The insurrection in Albania is not considered as of importance by the Turkish Government, but the Pasha of Therealy is blamed for want of energy. It was intended to send mere energetic men as Paskas to the more important

From Constantinople, 5th, it was stated that much interest prevailed respecting an important proposition submitted to the Divan, and the adoption of which was greatly desired. for the more general admission of Christians to the military service. According to another rumor which, however, requires confirmation the Aultan intends, assoon as the French and English troops arrive at Constantinople, to proclaim per-fict equality between his Museulman and Christian subjects. The Trace Berlin dispatch states that the Czar is ex-

tremely entaged at the answer returned by Prussia. The combined fleets are still at Beicos. The Journal Des Delets says: The last news from Constantinople announces that the Russian fleet had appeared

before Pattn and bombarded it, but withdrawn after an unsuccessful attempt.

THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

A dispatch from Vienna 20th, not dated from Bucheson says that the Russians have taken seven Turkish ships, oubt(u) The Russians are bomberding Rustchuk from Giurgevo. (This last is believed to be authentic.) The two Russian frigates recently fitted out in the English

dockyards are cruising off Madeira. The attention of the Admiralty is drawn to the creumstance. The whole personnel of the Russian Embassy has now left Engiand.

They say that the Coar is sick and britable, and that his reply to Napoleon is positively discourteous.

Nearly a collision happened in the Black Sea on the 3d. The

somedron of British and French steamers presently cruising in the Black Sca met a Russian steam division under command of Admiral Corneloff. Both parties beat to quarters but held on their way without saluting, and without hostil-

GREAT BRITAIN.

OUEEN'S PROCLAMATION

"Victoria R — Whereas by the Customs Consolidation
Act 1873, section 150, certain goods may, by proclamation
or order of Her Majesty in Council, be prohibited eithe
to be exposted or to be exrited constwise; and whereas
we, by and with the advice of our Privy Council down; expedient and necessary to prohibit the goods hereinafter mentioned either to be experted or carried constwise; we, by and with the advice aforesaid, do hereby order and direct that from and after the date hereof, all arms.

ammunition and guspowder, military and naval stores and the following articles, being articles which we have judged capable of being converted into, or made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores—that is to say marine according to provide a proper stores. s to say, marine engine, screw propellers, paddle when evincers, crans, share boners, tabes for boners, boner places, fire bars, and every article, or any other component pert of an engine or boiler, or any article whatsoever which is, can, or may become applicable for the manufacture of matthe machinety, shall be, and the same are hereby prohibited either to be exported from the United Kingdom or control constitution.

gdom, or carried coastwise. Given at our Court, at Buckingham Palace, this 18th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1864, and in the 17th year of our reign. God save the Queen."

DREADFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

A dreadful colliery explosion occurred in the Ariey mine of the Ince Hall Coal Company, near Wigan, on afternoon of 18th. About 240 men and boys were in the pit. after 3 o'clock the persons above ground heard two loud explosions, and immediately a signal was made from below to haul up the miners. Thirty men were immediately hauled up from the south shaft, and reported that the north shaft was on fire in such a manner as to cut off the retreat of the rest of the workmen. It was some hours before the fire could be extinguished so as to allow a body of searchers to descend. On arriving at the north level they found the unfortunate men piled up in heaps and dead. Eighty bodies were at once taken up, and from another part of the shaft twenty four bodies. Only a few, and those much exhausted, were got out alive. Some few had escaped into another pit, so that the exact number lost is not known, but as forty persons were known to be in a part of the mine where the roof has fallen in, the number of dead cannot be less than one hundred and twenty. In the same mine sixty lives were lest by an explosion in March of lest year.

THE COSTUME QUESTION.

The Advertiser says, "it gives us much pleasure to be "able to state that the Queen has most graciously intimated to Mr. Buchanan, the American Eurbassador, that it will in future be left to his Excellency to appear at state balls and her Majesty's dinner parties, in whatever costume is most agreeable to himself. The Lord Chamberlain has also made a similar communication to his Excellency, relative to his costume on the opening or closing of the ses-

siens of Parliament."

Porliamentary returns, just made public, give the following figures relative to the more and e marine of Britain.

For convenience of reference we condense the reports or convenience at a safering at a safering.

| 1844 | 1897 | 28 | 53 | 20 | 529 | 1297 | 1245 | 570 | 156,037 | 23 | 725 | 725 | 1297 | 1245 | 570 | 156,037 | 23 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 7

FRANCE.

AMERICAN MATTERS-LITERATURE From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Monday, Feb. 20, 1854.

I was wrong in saying two or three letters ago that Mr. Mason went to the Tuileries in the guise of a naval commodore. The dress he did wear was enough like, however, to easily deceive my informant, who was familiar with full-dressed naval captains. Mr. M. wore a costume nearly the same in cut and color of the conventional uniform of an attaché, which, as you may suppose, has occasioned some ridicule. I make no apolegy for recurring again to this subject, which, thanks to the want of self-respect and respect for their own government and fellow citizens, displayed by some of our mis representatives abroad, is assuming a somewhat serious phase. A gentleman who lately held near a European court a position of as kigh a rank as is known in our foreign diplomatic service, expresses his belief that on the appearance of Marcy's circular, an opposition to the carrying out of its instructions was concerted among the European courts. In spite of this gentleman's better means of forming an opinion in this case, I felt inclined on first hearing of it to doubt its soundness. The tenor of Lord John Russell's answer to Mr. Rochuck's question in the House of Commons the other day, goes to confirm it. I commend his remarks to the attention of your hundred and fifty thousand plain dressed subscribers, who ought to know in what sort they are represented abroad. Mr. Roebuck asked for an explanation of the absence of Mr. Buchanan from the ceremony of the opening of Parliament. In the course of his reply, Lord John Russell said: "He "had seen what had taken place in reference to this "subject (diplomatic raiment) in France. There the Emperor had notified to the American Minister that
Le was ready to receive him in plain clothes when
the was ready to receive him in plain clothes when
the presented his credentials, but that on every
eccasion when he was invited and attended a fote at Court then he must appear in full dress, and the American Minister intimated his intention of doing to." According to the parliamentary report John Russell "had seen," and what he shows up to the laughing British public. How does it look to you, ye plain-coated farmers and mechanics and merchants, this spectacle of your minister, who this spectacle of year minister, before the face of kings in the simplicity of garb that emblematizes his equality with you and your equality with the highest! Mind you, it is a spectacle offered only by your representatives. For let him change his only by your representatives. For let him country and he need not change his clot ob-teiled Pasha from Turkey, or Hum-beg-Klan from Independent Tartary, or bare-legged fancy gentleman from the Highlands of Scotland, or tatooed and leathered chief from the Islands of the sea, he may go to court

a his patrial costume.

Lord John Russell has probably exaggerated the humiliation of our Minister. That Louis Napoleon, and every other monarch of the world, greatly prefers that a republican Envoy should disguise the slightest signs of his republicanism under a liveried uniform, is most of his republicanism under a nevered among a matural and logical. To express this preference in a formal order would be to risk a quarrel that he has no taste for. Indeed Mr. Masen's predecessor had once fully and quietly settled the question. He was well received at Court, though he went there in the garb of an American gentleman, and not as a diplomatic clothes-horse. Some of us here, who have not been long enough abroad to lose our love for our native homely admiration of foreign courtly forms, are ill content that his example of obedience to instructions, of manliness and good taste, has not been followed by Mr. Mason It acds, perhaps, somewhat to our mortification that the whole matter has been seen and displayed in the worst light in the English Parliament. I have mentioned Mr. Mason's name oftener than I wished while censuring his conduct as American Minister. Every one who knows him tells me he is a most estimalorthy man. I do not doubt it, but think he is a weak, mistal on Minister.

Americans, Ministers and others, are plenty in Paris. - Mr. Seymour, on his way to St. Petersburg, and Mr. Barringer, on his way from Madrid, some eight or ten attaches, and store of Colonels, mostly of the eight service. Our militia is always represented in force abroad. Some of the French card engravers are likely to in agine that Colonel is only American for Monsieur. eme who are not Colonels, have a little lithographical legend engraved on the pasteboard, beneath his name, telling to the world the long titles of the brief authority with which they are clothed. Some of these fantastic tricks of cards are enough to make a printer's devil laugh, and I am half tempted to send some over for the amusement of yours. A petition to the Senate of the United States, praying that body to appoint a committee to examine the French metrical decimal stem of weights, measures and money, with a view to its adoption, in whole or in part, by our country, has been receiving the signatures of Americans in Paris. This is the beginning of a good work, or rather the good work begun ten years ago in the exchange effected by Alexander Vattemare, between France and the United States, of a complete set of models of the standard weights and fineasures of the two countries. A very complete explanation, historical and scientific, of the metrical decimal system, written in French and Eng-lish by W. W. Mann, an American resident in Paris who did not leave his patriotism with his country, been printed here in pamphlet form. A copy of it has been already forwarded to THE TRIBUNE. A plan is getting to be much talked of, for the erection of an American Protestant church in Paris. The serious obstacle to the fulfillment will of course be the variety of Gods we worskip. The Univers gives a translation of the sentence of deposition passed upon Dr. Ives by the Triennial Episcopal Convention, recently held in New-York. In the course of some remarks upon the sentence, the Universitakes occasion sneeringly to speak

the "young annals of the Episcopal Church." But all this chat about American affairs keeps me away from French books, of which I meant to say semething But I have hardly room for more than their titles. And, by the way, the first book I wish to candidate for Congress, speak of, I do not wish to give the title of, nor is it death of Mr. Campbell.

an American book. It is a certain medical work by the English Doctor Hunter, whose worth was greatly ang-cented by notes of our construman, the famous Dr. Ricord. An American edition of it, by our Doctor Bum-stead of your city, is highly lauded by Ricord. The latter is preparing a new, full and complete work on the specialty wherein he is famous. He will, if possi-ble, get it through the press this year. Les Contem-cent is the title of a series of pretended bices. ble get it through the pleas this year. Les Contempo airs, is the title of a series of pretended biograph es of eminent living French writers, politicians, artists, actors, bankers, etc. They are the production of a literary trader in calumnies and flatteries of the name of Mirecourt; Mery, Girardin, Victor Hugo and Geo. Sand have already been treated of—the three latter unitreated, each in a spire written, yellow-coated libel of some hundred pages, prefaced with a portrait, epilegued with an autograph, and sold for ten sous. The names of the subjects, the style of the writer and the cheep price of the book, secure a large sale. Geo, Sand has written him a letter in reference to his auda-cious attempt on her life. One doubts, in reading this epistic, whether most to admire the utter impudence of the pretentious biographer or the quiet good nature of her reproof. "I know," writes Madame Dudevant, "the degree of importance which should be attached to these cotemporary biographers, composed, as they are, of more or less ingenious, and more or less gratuitous inductions, deductions and suppositions. Mine, above all, has no chance of being faithful, coming from a writer to whom I have not the honor of being known, and who has not received from me or from those who really know me any sort of information. * * Not a fact is given there correctly, not even my name, not even my age. My name is not Marie, and I was born not in age. My name is not Marie, and I was bold not in 1805 but in 1804. My grandmother was never at Albage aux Bois. My father was not a Colonel. My grandmother did put the Evang liste much above the Contrat Social. At the age of fifteen I was not in the habit of firing a gun nor of riding on horseback: I was at school in a convent." And so on with Master Mirecourt's errors.

The fifth volume of the Memoirs and Correspondence

The fifth volume of the Memoirs and Correspondence of King Joseph treats still of Spanish affairs—in 1803 and onward—of Joseph as a fugitive, poverty-pressel King, and of the same Joseph returning to Madrid in triumph. The main worth of this volume, however, as of its companions, is not in its biography of Joseph, nor yet in its history of Spain, but in the help it offers to a study of Napoleon's character. The eight hundred letters of Napoleon, the twelve hundred of Joseph, and five or six hundred from personages of high distinction under the Republic, the Consulate and the Empire, give a great documentary value to the work Empire, give a great documentary value to the work that Du Casse edits. Amyot will publish next a new edition of Louis Napoleon's works in four ectave vel-unies. It will be curious to compare this edition with the one published in 1848. The latter is not now to be the one published in 1848. The latter is not now to be had in shop and stall. I am inclined to think it, however, the best, at least the honestest edition. A volume of schutific notices and one of biographical notices, being the first two of the 12 vols, of Francis Arago's complete works, are announced for the close of this mouth. Simeon Chaumier has filled a largeish volume month. Simeon Chaumier has filled a largeish volume with matter, to which he gives this general title. Napoleon III. Odyste. Unless by his blindness—of spirit, however—Simeon does not remind one in the least of Homer. Les Fennnes de la Revolution—Madame Roland, and de Stael, and Charlotte, and sweet Lucile Desmoulins, Theroique de Mericourt, Catherine Theot—of all three and others, their influence on the revolution, the action of it on them, of the Poissardes, and the dames Jacobines, of these we are to be told something, by the man in France whom we would choose to treat the theme. A book by J Michelet, with the above title, will be published next month. A history of Mexico. published next month. A history of Mexico, ted from the MS. of Don Alvaro Tezozomoc,

by Teman-Compans, is among the new publications.

For the past few months the Press has been peculiarly fertile in the production of new works, and in reprint of old ones treating of Turkey and Russia. One of print of eld ones treating of Turkey and Russia. One of the most entertaining of the former class is Theophilo Gautier's Constantinople, marked with all his graces and inglorious tricks of ctyle and fine artistic sense. I ought to have spoken of and recommended the book menths ago. Written before the Eastern Question was the question, it makes no pretensions to a political cassy, and is free from political partialities and political platitudes. Remarkable among the reprints is a care-fully revised edition of Prince Demidoff's Journey in Southern Russis and the Crimea, through Hungary. Southern Russis and the Crimea, through Hungary, Wallachia, and Moldavia. It is admirably illustrated with plates of costumes and scenery, designed from life and nature, by an artist who was his traveling companand nature, by an artist who was his traveling compan-ion. A fine portrait of the Czar of all the Russias, and two good maps, add to the beauty and value of this elegant volume. The text is full of information. The reader need only bear in mind that the author is a faithful subject of the Autocrat. To finish with Rus-sia, I must speak of Meyerbeer's new Opera, L'Etoile, du Nord, which is to be performed to-night for the first time at the Opera Comique. The libretto is by Scribe. Peter the Great and Empress Catherine are foremost personages in the piece. Their virtues and the alocipersonages in the piece. Their virtues and the glorious destinies of Russia are highly vaunted. But it is not the card of Government to have Czars and Czarions and Russian destinies well speken of to a Paris-ian public. So thought the Committee of Consorship, who recommended the manager to stop the rehears-als, while they referred the unpatriotic music and the libratto to the Minister, who referred it to the peror. His decision was, that the audiences of the Opera Comique, being an artistic folk, may be safely trusted with the music, and may be expected to applaud the singing mock-Peter without thinking a r of the "political testament" of the nd, here, that if the Frenchiness of the e upperhand of its musical taste, and the better of the house get the upperhand of its musical taste, and Feter be hissed, the popular manifestation will all be to the benefit of Louis Napoleon. In default of free speech and free printing, he does not overlook the importance of theaters as organs of public opinion.

It appears by the last Compte Rendu of the Academy Sciences, that science is about to draw out from its secular condition of rest and idleness a fresh recruit to the ranks of the practical metals. The new comer is white, bright, and inalterable as silver; malleable and ctile to the highest degree; nearly as tenecious as n; it is fusible at the same temperature as silver; it lighter than glass. It is alluminum, now reproduced its earthy oxyd, allumine or pure clay, by M. De The chemist. Wohler, by treating its chlorid e. The chemist, Wonier, by treating its chioria h potassium, had disengaged pure alluminum, but y in the form of a fine powder. M. Deville, by moding Wohler's processes, has, in the decomposition of chlorid, produced a heat of sufficient intensity to lomerate the particles of alluminum and form pure bules. With these globules he has been able to the particles of the metal, some of study the physical properties of the metal, some of which are recorded above. These and other valuable properties, as well as the abundance of the ore of alluwhether this metal can be obtained with such ease and in such quantity as to become of common use in the arts? M. Deville meets this question with a strong affirmative hope. He says "the chloride of alluminum is decomposed with remarkable facility, at an elevated temperature, by the common metals. A reaction of this nature, which I am now trying on a larger scale than a simple experiment of the laboratory, will decide the question in a practical point of

The first of the long taiked of fancy balls came off at the Tulleries on the 18th. The Emperor wore the uniform of Colonel of the Garde de Corps, a regiment now in course of fermation. The Empress appeared as an Albanian lady. Vely Pasha, the Ottoman Embassador, attracted great attention at the ball from his splendid contamn as a Turkish Pasha. In the course of the evening Napoleon told Vely that he was about to send "10,000 "turkans" to Turkey-meaning Zonyes from Alice.

"turbans" to Turkey—meaning Zoaves from Airica.
A convention is published between France and the Principality of Schwartzbourg Rudoistadt for reciprocal protection of literary and artistic property.

SPAIN.

The Gazette of February 15, published a decree erasing the same of Generals Jose de la Concha and O'Donnell from the army list.

ITALY.

A correspondent of the Opinione, of Turin, states that the King of Naples, alarmed at the prospect of a general wer, and at the progress of the Murat party in his own dominions, has rent an Envoy to Turin, with the view of forming a league among the Italian States for an armed neu-

Several Sicilians who had been residing in Tascany ince 1849, have just been expelled the country, at the request of the Nespolitan Envoy, because they had paid a our limentary visit to Lord Minto, residing at Plorence.

LIBERIA .- The Rev. D. H. Peterson, a colored gentleman, se Just arrived from Monrovia, Sierra Leone and Gambia, Western Africa, bringing favorable reports from those places, which, we understand, he will shortly publish. His tatements will, doubtless, be perused with interest.

TINNESEE.-S. D. Frierson has been elected by the Legplature Chancellor of the Middle Division, vice John S. brien resigned. Gen Sem Millian is the Democratic Candidate for Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the